[THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1774. THE [NUMBER 1628.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 21*s.* per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7*s* 6*d*	Beef per Barrel	50*s* 0*d*
Flour	20 0	Pork	75
Brown Bread	16 6	Salt	2*s*3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	21 0
Muſcovado Sugar	62 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	2 1	Wood	18 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	5	1	after 6	4 before 6		First qr. Sunday next.
Friday	6	2	6	2	6	
Saturday	7	3	6	1	6	
Sunday	☽	3	6	0	6	
Monday	9	4	5	58	7	
Tueſday	10	5	5	57	7	
Wedneſday	11	6	5	56	7	

Days 11 Hours 56 minutes the 17th.

CHEPMAN ASHERS,

Smelter and Refiner of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead,

IS lately arrived from Germany, where he has been employed as ſuch, in ſeveral ſmelting and refining works, and particularly thoſe of the Elector of Saxony.

He propoſes to ſmelt, ſeparate, and refine, in this, or any of the neighbouring colonies, the above mentioned metals, from any ore delivered to him for that purpoſe, and promiſes to ſave 50 per cent. of the expenſe uſually paid by the Americans, who ſend their ore to England to be ſmelted or refined there. But then the works muſt be erected near a navigable river, and in a part of the country where there is a great plenty of wood for making charcoal. If any gentlemen incline to employ the ſaid Aſhers in that capacity, he doubts not his giving full ſatisfaction reſpecting his abilities and character. He is determined not to contract for a ſalary, but a ſhare in the produce of the works, which, if undertaken, will be the firſt of the kind carried on in North-America, and muſt prove highly beneficial. For further particulars inquire of himſelf, at Mr. Samuel Iſrael's, in Little Dock Street.

7 30

TO BE SOLD, BY WILLIAM PRINCE,

At Fluſhing Landing, on Long Iſland, near New-York,

The following trees and plants, viz.

ONE hundred and ten large Carolina magnolia flower trees, the fineſt and moſt beautiful that grow in America, all raiſed from the ſeed, in a dry ſoil, are very apt to live when tranſplanted, and are from 3½ feet to 4 feet high, price 4*s.* per tree. 50 large Catalpa flower trees, about the thickneſs of a man's leg, and are about 8 or 9 feet high, to the under part of the top, very ſtraight and thrifty, price 2*s.* per tree. 30 or 40 large almond trees, that begin to bear as they ſtand in the nurſery, and are very apt to bear, price 1*s.* 6*d.* per tree; and 50 fig trees that begin to bear, price 2*s.* per tree. 2000 white, red, and black currant buſhes, price 6*d.* per plant; a number of gooſe berry plants of different ſorts, price 6*d.* per plant. Grape vines, viz. the large Liſbon white grapes, white and purple Madeira grapes, price 6*d.* per plant; 5000 of the following ſtrawberry vines, the hautboy, the Chili and the large Engliſh and American white ſtrawberries, price 1*s.* per dozen plants. 1500 white mulberry trees, and 1000 black mulberry trees, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per tree, by the ſmall parcel; but they will be ſold for leſs by the quantity.

All ſorts of fruit trees, to be ſold as uſual.

7 30

YOUNGS WEED,

HEREBY acquaints the proprietors of unpaid Tickets in his Lottery, lately drawn at Hackinſack, that he is now ſettling with all thoſe perſons who had tickets in the ſaid lottery for ſale; and after leaving in each of their hands ſufficient to pay the tickets they reſpectively ſold, and receiving the overplus, purpoſes in about a fortnight from this time, to be at all thoſe places where he himſelf ſold tickets, that the owners of them may receive their money without trouble or difficulty.

New York, 3d March, 1774. YOUNGS WEED.

7 8

To be ſold, at private Sale,

A Water Lot in Montgomery-Ward, fronted northerly by Water ſtreet, ſoutherly by the eaſt river; eaſterly by Thomas Henderſon, weſterly by Iſaac Braſher; in breadth, on Water ſtreet, 24 feet 5 inches, rear on the eaſt river, 22 feet 4 inches; being part of lot N° 12, length on both ſides 200 feet. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe ſaid lot, for further particulars, may inquire of John Latham, or Lancaſter Burling, by whom an indiſputable title will be given. 27 30

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,

Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, reaſonably,

A large Aſſortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; alſo,

The following Holland goods, &c.

ALLUM
Brimſtone
Copperas
Chalk
Sweeds iron
Beſt refin'd ditto
Bloomery do.
German ſteel
London TC do.
Bliſter'd do.
Hoop iron
Briſtol pots
Newark do.
New-England do.
New-York do.
Iron tea kettles
Stew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Waggon and cart boxes
Gridles
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Bookirons
Hammers
Sledges
Mill and × cut ſaws
Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and ſmall
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, beſt ſort
Tea kettles
Very large and ſmall ſlates
Waffle irons
Garden ſhears
Mill ſaws in ſets
Spinnel
Corn fans
Straw knives
Twine
Fiddles and ſtrings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White waſh bruſhes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
Houſe do.
Bounders
Powder blue
Harlem oil
Oil ſtones

The moſt ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
MAPS,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Reſamond*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's
STORE,
ON *HUNTER's-QUAY*.
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, juſt arrived from *Briſtol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, caſtor and felt hats; German ſerges, women's Briſtol ſhoes; long and ſhort pipes, a neat aſſortment of ſhoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutlaſs knives, Barlow pen do. pewter diſhes, plates and baſons; 3*d.* 4*d.* 6*d.* 10*d.* 20*d.* and 24*d.* nails, ſhot and fuſee balls, &c. &c. &c.

Nesbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the [illegible] (nothing in the old Coffee-Houſe, oppoſite the [illegible] (New-York) to excell in fineneſs, ſize, colour, and cock; And by a method peculiar to himſelf, [illegible] rain, will prevent the ſweat of the head damaging the crown; Encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again. He impreſſes with the deepeſt gratitude, [illegible] of the many favours, and [illegible] conferred on him, does [illegible] as all thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom, and intreſt, his future [illegible] and hearty thanks; aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that by all poſſible means, he will ever endeavour, to diſcharge himſelf in his functions, with faithfulneſs, to all mankind. 7—

Richard Norris,

STAY MAKER, form LONDON,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to all his friends, and cuſtomers, for their paſt favours, and to acquaint them, that he now has the neweſt faſhion from the Queen's ſtay maker, in London, ſuch as has not been made in theſe parts: He likewiſe makes all ſorts of ſtays, and jumps, plain and turned, thick or thin. Ladies, at any diſtance, by ſending their meaſures, may be fitted at the ſhorteſt notice, which, with every endeavour to give general ſatisfaction, will be the conſtant ſtudy of the publick's very obliged, and very humble ſervant, RICHARD NORRIS.

At his houſe, next door to Mr. Cruger's, in Smith ſtreet. 21 34

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,

THAT THE

UNIVERSAL STORE OF GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the

LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT.

IS removed to the Dwelling-Houſe, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having alſo replaced the ſign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his ſaid dwelling-houſe, in Little Dock-ſtreet, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the ſame ſtore, running back from ſtreet to ſtreet.

He has imported from London and Briſtol, in the laſt Veſſels,

A large Aſſortment of GOODS,

Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious aſſortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking-Glaſſes, and Sconces, Dreſſing-Glaſſes;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,

Particular capital prints which coſt [illegible]

China and cut white Glaſs [illegible]

A large and beautiful [illegible]

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Drugs,

With every article connected therewith: And alſo in thoſe ſundry branches, as

PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and [illegible]
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES,
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

Table Knives and Forks, a complete Aſſortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,
SHEET LEAD
Ditto Braſs } In Boxes,
Ditto Copper } Rolls and
Ditto Tin } Bundles.
Ditto Iron
STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Aſſortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY. SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 6—

MILAN, December 1.

THE laſt letters from Venice mention the bad ſucceſs of the Khan of Crimea's enterpriſe on that peninſula, and add, that after the defeat of his fleet, he had been obliged to retire to Conſtantinople.

Warſaw, Dec. 8. The treaty being ſigned between the Three Powers and this Republic, there remains nothing but to ſettle our future form of Government, which, by a memoir delivered by the Miniſters of the above Three Powers, is ſaid to be modeled as follows:

I. If the King [illegible] conferring all military [illegible] four regiments of the [illegible] peculiar guard ſhall [illegible] the ſafety of his Majeſty's perſon, at the Republic's expence, of which regiment of guards his Majeſty ſhall have the entire diſpoſition.

II. If his Majeſty will renounce his right of nomination to all civil offices [illegible] lature, in order [illegible] choice of [illegible] ed to [illegible] to fill [illegible]

III. [illegible] ſhall be elected by the permanent [illegible]

IV. The [illegible] of State (the two Grand Marſhals, the four Chancellors, the two Grand Treaſurers, and the two Marſhals of the Court) ſhall not have right, by virtue of their places, to be of the permanent Council, but may be regarded as Senators, and in this quality may be eligible to be Members of that Council.

V. The King ſhall give up all right to conferring of Staroſties.

VI. All the Members of the permanent Council ſhall be choſe by the Diet.

This, if agreed to, will ſettle ſome matters, but many more remain to be ſettled.

Dec. 9. Prince Poniatowſki, the King's brother, has reſigned his office of Grand Chamberlain, and the command of the regiment of horſe-guards of the Crown; in both which employments Count Potocki ſucceeds him.

Amſterdam, Dec. 23. By advices from Conſtantinople we learn, that the Grand Vizier, without waiting for any reinforcements, put his army in motion the 6th of laſt month, and marched with Mahomet's ſtandard for Basarzick, in order to diſlodge the enemy from that place; which news cauſes great uneaſineſs at the Porte, as the fate of Bulgaria depends on the ſucceſs of that enterpriſe.

Warſaw, Dec. 23. Private letters from the army of Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, dated the 29th of laſt month, and received here this day, announce, that the Ruſſians have taken the fortreſs of Siliſtria by ſtorm. We wait with impatience the arrival of the courier who is to bring a confirmation of this important conqueſt, which ſecures to the Ruſſians winter quarters on the other ſide of the Danube, and opens to them a free road to Adrianople.

Utrecht, Dec. 31. France demands the reſtitution of ſome ſhips ſeized in the Weſt-Indies, and at Newfoundland laſt ſummer, as ſmugglers, which is ſaid to be under conſ[illegible] of the Engliſh Admiralty. On the other hand, ſimilar complaints have been made to the Court of Spain, on account of its ſubjects ſeizing ſome Engliſh ſhips in the Weſt-Indies, which the King of Spain has promiſed, after enquiry, to ſettle in the moſt amicable manner.

Amſterdam, Jan. 3. The laſt letters from Madrid give a moſt melancholy deſcription of the town of Guatimala. They ſay that the wretched inhabitants are diſperſed in the fields without ſubſiſtence, or even a drop of water to quench their thirſt, inaſmuch as the ſhocks of the earthquake had ſtopped up the aqueducts and fountains, and rendered the roads totally impaſſable. The damage cauſed by this diſaſter is eſtimated at 40 millions; that is to ſay, that ſuch a ſum will at leaſt be required to put every thing upon the ancient footing.

LONDON,

Dec. 25. Yeſterday morning the ſcrutineers for the Lord Mayor and Mr. Roberts met at Guildhall; Mr. Robert's ſcrutineers had retained Mr. Serjeant Davy and Mr. Bearcroft, but the Sheriffs refuſing to admit the interference of counſel, Mr. Roberts's friends would not proceed on the ſcrutiny, but left the hall, declaring that they ſhould ſeek redreſs in another place. After this the Sheriffs opened their Court of Huſtings, and immediately adjourned to the Court of King's Bench, where Mr. Roberts and his ſcrutineers were with the uſual form called to attend to the ſcrutiny; but none of them appeared. Then the Lord Mayor and his ſcrutineers were called; all his ſcrutineers attended; but Mr. Alderman Wilkes, in the name of the whole, ſaid, that as Mr. Roberts's ſcrutineers did not attend, they ſhould not offer objections to any of his votes; upon which the Sheriffs adjourned to Friday at ten o'clock, and gave notice, that at eleven o'clock preciſely they ſhould declare the numbers upon the poll.

Another account ſays, that Mr. Serjeant Davy applied to the Sheriffs to know whether they would admit Council for Mr. Roberts. He ſaid he demanded it as a right, not as a favour; for it was his opinion it could not be legally refuſed.—The Sheriffs informed him, that they had well conſidered the law directing their duty in this, as well as in every other part of the ſcrutiny; that on Monday laſt they ſummoned the candidates and ſcrutineers on both ſides, when a majority of them preſent they were informed, *no counſel would be admitted on either ſide*; that they had no reaſon to alter their opinion [illegible] neither directing, nor any precedent ſince the act of parliament, which appoints ſcrutineers, authoriſing them to allow counſel in

scrutinies on elections by the Livery. That the demand had been refused by the late Sheriffs. The Sheriffs added, that were it in their discretion, they should not think it proper to allow Council, because the points of disqualification were so few and so plain, that the scrutineers appointed by law must be competent to state them; and that the addition of Council would probably embarrass them and protract the time, so as to render it impracticable to go through the scrutiny within the space allowed by law. Mr. Serjeant Davy then publicly gave up the scrutiny, in the name and presence of Mr. Roberts and his scrutineers; who informed the Sheriffs they should give them no farther trouble, and withdrew.

Yesterday about half an hour after eleven o'clock, a Court of Hustings was held at Guildhall for the Sheriffs to make a declaration on whom the election fell to represent this City in Parliament, in the room of the late Sir Robert Ladbroke; when the Sheriffs made the report that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor had a majority of 214 votes, and they declared him duly elected; on which the Lord Mayor came to the front of the Hustings, and addressed the Livery to the following purport:

"*Gentlemen of the Livery,*

"I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the great additional honours I now receive, not so much on my account, as for the sake of the public cause, and the preservation of your own independency.

"I can declare to you with the utmost truth, that I have used no unfair methods, nor exerted any undue influence to succeed in this election: I owe the honour of being one of the representatives of this capital to the free and unbiassed voice of my fellow-citizens, which I shall alway remember with gratitude.

"Gentlemen, I can only add to the former public declarations I have made, that I promise you a faithful and diligent attendance in Parliament, and the most respectful deference to the opinion of my constituents."

Dec. 28. A letter from Dansic, dated Dec. 4, mentions, that the King of Prussia has just issued an edict in all his dominions, that no merchant shall in future buy iron at Dantzick, but from the Prussian company, which monopolizes that commodity; as they are to have it at the same price from the company as usual at Dantzick. This new injury greatly alarms them.

The Elector of Bavaria has issued an edict, inflicting death on any one who shall give or accept a challenge.

It is said that in the ensuing sessions of Parliament a petition will be presented by a body of Scotch merchants, for excluding the Dutch, and other foreigners, from fishing on the coasts of Orkney or Shetland; or subjecting them to a duty for each vessel employed on the said fisheries.

Jan. 1. We hear that a difference has lately arisen between the present and the late Premier, in consequence of which much entertainment is expected the ensuing Sessions of Parliament, and many State Secrets are expected to be discovered in the opposition of each other.

They write from Petersburgh, that notwithstanding the great victories which of late have been gained by the Russian troops, yet they continue pressing and inrolling men in all her Imperial Majesty's dominions; and that a fresh army of 100,000 men will be able to take the field by next spring.

They write from Elsineur, that since the 11th of December, two Russian frigates of war, and four transports, had passed the Sound, in order to join the squadron in the Mediterranean. As the ice was very thick in the Sound, as well as near Cronstadt, no more Russian ships were expected this season; but we are informed, that no less than 24 pretty large vessels are upon the stocks at the different sea ports and harbours in the Russian dominions, all which are expected to be launched towards the spring.

Extract of a letter from his Majesty's ship Raven, in the Mediterranean.

"We are now bound express to the Admiral, at Mahon; we have been off Algiers with the Alarm, which ship is immediately sailing with the Consul to England. The Algerines seem determined to commit hostilities; if so, they will greatly annoy the trade before we can prevent them."

Jan. 3. A private letter from Warsaw says, that matters are becoming very serious there; the commerce of Poland, which hitherto was hardly thought of by the different mercantile states of Europe, becomes at present a matter of uncommon importance to them, but by all probability that commerce will remain free from the usurpation of their neighbours; for it is not only Great Britain and Holland, and other maritime powers, who highly interest themselves in the cause of the cities of Dantzick and Thorn, and the free navigation of the Vistula, against the attempts of the King of Prussia; but even his own alliances, Austria and Russia, insist upon the independency of that navigable river, as tending to the greatest benefit of those provinces of Poland in their possession. This letter adds, that the King of Poland has very long and frequent conferences with the Austrian and Russian Ministers there, but very seldom with the Prussian Minister; and that on the 19th inst. when the sitting of the delegates began again, the latter delivered a note to them, insisting in the name of his royal master, to have the only and exclusive right to sell salt in Poland and Lithuania, and to prohibit all foreign salt, but the Delegates have delivered that note to the Russian and Austrian Ministers, in order to acquaint their respective Courts with that new insolence; and that the Republic implores those two Courts, who, by the treaty just signed, obliged themselves (by the annexed articles) to guarantee the free exercise of the Republic; and therefore they hope to have their free choice in this, as well as in every article, to purchase it where it is more convenient for them. In the mean time, they have great assurance given to them, by almost every foreign Minister there, that their commerce will be protected against the violent attacks of the King of Prussia.

There is a report that the King of Prussia has established some considerable magazines of military stores at Thorn; if these accounts are true, they still prove the certainty of some new intended scheme by that Monarch.

They write from Marseilles, that the Russian squadron which cruises between the the islands of Zante, Corfu, and Ragusa, has something more in view than to examine all the vessels passing and repassing these gulphs and seas; and that it is greatly apprehended they will take possession of all those three islands, in order to make use of that political right to act on the offensive, before it is too late to act on the defensive. If this proves true, it will certainly not pass unnoticed by some of the maritime powers, who watch the steps of Russia with the utmost jealousy.

By advices from Poland we learn, that one of the high patritioning powers by its emissaries secretly favours the growing confederacies, whose efforts to recover their independence, as it will furnish matter of fresh complaint, will give an opening for yet farther encroachments upon the Republic.

It is said his Danish Majesty is advised to take another tour for the benefit of his health, which is lately much impaired; and is to leave the Queen Dowager Regent of the kingdom during his absence.

It is said, that very shortly the Right Rev. the Bishops, together with the clergy of their respective dioceses, intend to remonstrate, and humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased no longer (as the custom has now been for half a century and upwards) to prorogue the Upper and Lower Houses of Convocation, but to suffer them to sit and resume their functions; to revive the liturgy and thirty nine articles of the Church of England; to amend and explain what is amiss or wanting in them, and to do their best endeavours to put a stop to that infidelity, profaneness, and immorality, perjury, bribery, and corruption, which so much infest all ranks and orders of men, from the highest to the lowest; that without a sincere repentance, and a thorough reformation, must draw down the fiercest of God's judgments upon this sinful nation.

A letter from Cadix says, the misunderstanding between England and her colonies is a matter of serious attention both in this kingdom and the Spanish Governments in America. If a reconciliation does not soon ensue the Family Compact will avail itself of the disputes.

Jan. 4. It is imagined Parliament will compel all carriages to have the new invented hoop-fellies, which save three fourths of the timber now consumed, were it not for the inventor's having obtained a patent.—Surely it is better for Parliament at once to give at once five or ten thousand pounds for this most excellent improvement, than to suffer the nation to lose one hundred thousand pounds a year for fourteen years to come.

Jan. 5. 'Till it was reported so universally that the silver coin would undergo an examination, government never thought any thing about it; but now, it seems, the public will not be disappointed in their expectations. However, the plan for regulating the silver is not yet absolutely settled.

When the new silver coinage is settled, the general opinion is, that the value of what is now called a guinea, will be fixed at twenty two shillings.

A correspondent says the invincible obstinacy of a city candidate, in demanding a scrutiny, in the very face of so respectable a majority as 214, is amazing, as his ridiculous demand of council was provoking; on the conclusion of the scrutiny on the great contested election between Bosworth and Selwyn, the majority, small as it was, stood as before; what in the name of common sense can Mr. R—— expect to do with the hundred and fourteen? he must be possessed with an uncommon share of self-complaisance, to suppose that, had the scrutiny continued, he should have annihilated them all; or what can he mean by affronting the public understanding, in continuing to solit the information of *his friends* concerning unqualified votes? are we to suppose that all the bad votes are on Mr. Bull's side, and none on his own? at any rate, such a conduct seems but a precarious recommendation of him on a future occasion.

Jan. 6. It is talked, that our Ambassador at Constantinople, has been given to understand, that the Porte cannot look on English as neutral, seeing they give every assistance that is asked by the Russians, in victualling, and furnishing with every necessary the Russian men of war, without which that power would not have been able to commit such hostile acts, by sea and land as they have done.

The following Lords in the Irish House of Parliament, have protested against the bill for enabling Roman Catholics to lend money upon mortgages: Inchiquin, Shannon, Kingston, Richard, Armagh, J. Dublin, Milltown, R. Killaloe and Kilfenora, Lisle, Eyre, Ely, Wm. Limerick, Charles Cloyne, Powerscourt, Baltinglass, J. Leighten and Ferns, C. Ossory by proxy, Isaac Cork and Ross, Wm. Drumore.

They write from Madrid, that farther accounts of damages done by the late earthquakes in South America, have been received.

A correspondent says, "Yesterday morning the Thames afforded a most beautiful prospect from the top of Arundel street, Surry street, and the other avenues on that side of the Strand. The morning being rather hazy, the sun reflected a light upon the river, not unlike that fiery brightness with which the radia of a setting sun tinges the clouds. The river was almost covered with huge pieces of ice, which floated on its surface, like so many pieces of red hot metal spreading themselves out. In short, the whole resembled the inside of an enormous furnace. A large bank of ice which lay on the Surry side, exactly facing Arundel street, appeared like a large flame of fire, and reflected innumerable colours."

A writer, treating on the liberty of the press, has the following observations:

"I have lately observed in the papers several letters relative to the votes which lately passed in the Court of Common Council, on inflammatory and abusive paragraphs, and the liberty of the press; but as I do not perfectly agree with the writers on either side of the question, I shall take the liberty of making a few remarks on the subject.—It appears to me that the Common Council acted very right in censuring the false and scurrilous paragraphs which were published against the late Lord Mayor; which were I believe generally condemned by equitable and candid men of all parties. But at the same time, I think it was rather injudicious to introduce any passage in their votes, which might be construed into a reflection against the liberty of the press; as the abusive paragraphs against Mr. Townsend might have been censured in the strongest terms, without any thing of this kind. And there was the greater impropriety in this, because it was even then talked of, that a design was forming to lay some new restraints upon the press; and the real friends to national freedom should be cautious of appearing to countennnce in the most distant manner, so pernicious and detestable a project.

"Notwithstanding what I have said relative to the votes referred to, and though I think one passage in them was exceptionable, yet I have no doubt but the majority of that Court of Common Council by which they were passed, were men well affected to the cause of their country; and should any iniquitous design really be formed against the press, I hope they will heartily join with the rest of their countrymen in its defence; and give the most incontestible evidence, that though they disapprove of its abuse, yet they will not tamely suffer it on that account to be wrested from us.

"It should be remembered, that it is impossible that any considerable degree of liberty can be enjoyed, without some danger of licentiousness; and we may be assured, that whenever a design is formed to enslave us, it will be under the pretence of suppressing licentiousness, But let us not be deceived by any such suggestions. There is hardly any benefit, advantage, or blessing we enjoy, which is not liable to abuse; but would we therefore wish to be deprived of them? It is admitted, that the liberty of the press may be abused; so may the best gifts of nature and of fortune; but they do not therefore cease to be valuable. No temporal felicity is unattended with some inconveniencies: but if there be any Englishman who thinks liberty not to be worth defending, because it is sometimes accompanied with licentiousness, he ought to be sent into Turkey or Siberia, till he learns to set a just value upon the blessings of freedom.

"Lord Mansfield, as well as every other lawyer in the kingdom, is abundantly convinced, that there are already a sufficient number of legal restraints upon the press.—If it be licentious, let these be made use of. But he who shall attempt to procure new laws against the press, must be an enemy to this country, and will be justly entitled to the execrations of posterity. The freedom of the press is considered even by foreigners, as one of the noblest privileges we enjoy; and an ingenious French writer has lately observed, that any attempt upon the English government to restrain this, will be one of the strongest indications of approaching despotism. If we meanly and basely suffer any unprincipled Minister to deprive us of this, we shall soon rank with those wretched slaves and vassals who are now groaning under their bondage in almost every part of Europe; and no slaves would be more unpitied, or deserve to be so, than those of England."

Jan. 10. *We have authentic accounts that the Russians have taken Silistria by storm, after an obstinate defence, and a great slaughter on both sides. The loss of the Russians was* 7000 *in the attempt, besides great numbers killed in the fortress, in which all the women vigorously exerted themselves. The place was given up to plunder for* 6 *days.*

Jan. 11. *The East India Company are making a settlement at Balambangar, being a situation central to the spice trade.*

Jan. 13. *The Turks are hastily raising* 60 000 *men at Constantinople, as a last effort against the Russians.*

This day his Majesty made a speech from the Throne, the principal part of which was, that all his neighbours and allies entertained the same pacific sentiments as himself.

BOSTON, *March* 10.

Sunday last arrived in 9 *weeks from London, Capt. Gorham, in the Brig Fortune, owned here, having on board* 28½ *chests of the India Company's Tea, consigned to sundry persons in this town.*

The owners have published the following account, viz. That they gave express orders to their Correspondent in London, that none of the East India Company's Tea, should, on any terms be shipped on board the said vessel, however advantageous the offer, or great the loss on the voyage. That on the vessel's arrival at Boston, they, the owners, freely, and publicly declared their willingness to send her back, loaded as she was, to London, and run the risk of her being seized; but that many of the goods on board being much wanted in Boston, it was proposed to take those out, and send the tea only, back in the vessel; that she was accordingly reported at the Custom House, and a permit obtained for landing all the goods except the tea; but that notwithstanding all that could be said to the Custom House officers, they absolutely refused to furnish the papers necessary to authorize her return with the tea on board.

This determination being publicly known, soon after, a number of men, having the appearance of Indians, entered the vessel, took out the tea, emptied every chest over board, and effectually destroyed the whole; after which they peaceably retired, without doing any further damage.

A report currently prevails, we know not on what authority, that General Murray is appointed to the Government of this province, in the room of Governor Hutchinson—if so, thro' our last three Governors, Excellency, *will probably have risen to the superlative degree.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Extract of a letter from London. Dec. 20.

"The people here, who are friends to America, approve much of your merchants conduct respecting the Tea which you expected from London, and are in great hopes that it will be all sent back, as the duty was to be paid with you."

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 20.

"Your observations respecting the Tea duty are very just, and the Americans must be commended by all consistent Advocates for liberty and a limited monarchy, for the sagacity with which they discern, and the spirit with which they assert their rights."

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Stable at Stratford, in Connecticut, on Sunday Night, the 13th Instant, a dark bay MARE, with a Star in her Forehead, about 14 ½ Hands high, trots altogether, is used to a Carriage, her Sides somewhat galled with the Traces, and shod all round. She was bred by Mr. Gilbert Lyon, of Rye, and will be known in that Part of the Country. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, and the Thief, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or for the Mare only, Five Dollars and all reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM S. JOHNSON.

N. B. The same Night a Hunting Saddle with a Doe-Skin Seat, a little soiled, was stolen from Capt. Philip Nicholls of said Stratford, probably by the same Thief. It has a brown Cloth Housing, the Maker's Name on the Saddle-Tree.

Stratford, March 14, 1774.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Night the Dwelling-House of the Subscriber was broke open, and from thence were taken the following Articles of Plate, *viz.* One pair of silver chasing-dishes, one pair of silver butter-cups, one silver can, two large soup spoons, one pepper box, six large table spoons, six tea spoons, and a strainer marked E D, maker's name D. Henchman, all except the spoons which have a hand for the crest. A silver tea pot, one silver sugar dish, a boat for the spoons, one pair tea tongs, five tea spoon, and a cream cup, two porringers and two salt cellars, all marked E S; one S silver tankard without a lid, marked I S,

one silver can marked I D E—an old fashioned pepper box marked A D E—six large table spoons marked E S—one silver salver, no mark upon it, the foot resembling the mouth of a funnel. A silver tankard marked A B—one silver porringer without any mark—three table spoons marked A B—one old spoon marked I S—four tea spoons no mark—one pair of tea tongs, maker's name of those not made by Henchman, I. Hurd, some of them, and some B W, with several other small articles. Whoever will take up the thief, or thieves, so as they, or he may be brought to justice, and the plate recovered, shall be paid the above reward; and a reasonable reward for any part of the plate, in proportion to its value, per me

THADDEUS BURR.

Fairfield, March 25, 1774. 28 3t

TO THE PUBLICK.

IN all probability the TEA-SHIP, which has been long expected, is near at hand, and it is the noble and impatient desire of every son of *American freedom* HERE, to see the day, when they shall have the inexpressible satisfaction of gloriously assisting their sister colonies, in establishing the freedom of their country. For, to *their* IMMORTAL HONOUR *be it said*, that no monopolizing company upon the face of the earth, with all their subtilty and iniquitous designs; with all their own sophistry, or the craft and cunning of their most subtil Agents, shall ever be able to put their enslaving schemes into execution.—SCHEMES which the very children of America can see through, because self-evidently destructive of the happiness and growing prosperity of this country.—And when such base designs, become obvious to the understandings of ALL, they must, and ever will be opposed by ALL; *a few venal Parasites only excepted.*

Our sister colonies, have gloriously defended the common cause of this country. A few persons have suspected, that as this is a central province, *ministerial manœuvres* might probably be exerted here with more success. But superior opportunities must never be thrown away, for they ought to be proportionably improved by *us*, as we have had more time to think of the machinations that have been formed against *our general constitutional liberty*; But we trust, *with God's blessing*, to stand our ground, and as the day of tryal is now come, that we shall convince the whole American world that we are not *slack and indolent*, nor in the least degree *unworthy*, of being *registered* as a genuine sister province; *fully persuaded, that* RESOLUTION *and* UNIVERSAL HARMONY, *will ever be the firm bases of* UNIVERSAL SUCCESS.

NEW-YORK, *March*, 17, 1774. P.

NEW-YORK, March 17,

His Excellency the Governor, with his Lady, and Miss TRYON, take their Passage for England in the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, who will sail the first Wednesday in April next, for Falmouth.

On Wednesday the 9th Inst. his Excellency the Governor, in Council, appointed JAMES JAUNCEY, Jun. Esq; to the Office of *Master of the Rolls* in Chancery for this Province.

It is said that the Honourable House of Assembly of Jersey, propose to issue One Hundred Thousand Pounds in Paper Currency, to be let out in Loans at 5 per Cent.

Orders are received from the Earl of Dartmouth to prevent the passing any more Bills for the Naturalization of Foreigners in the Colonies.

The Williamsburg Papers of March the 3d. bring us Accounts of the safe Arrival there of the Countess of Dunmore, on the 26th Ult. His Excellency the Governor upon this joyful Event in his Family, has been addressed from all Quarters, to which were added Illuminations, and every other Mark of Congratulation.

The Honourable House of Assembly have passed a Bill to affix an equal Value on Jersey Paper Currency, in this Province, to that for which it is emitted and passes in that Colony. Should it receive the Assent of Government, the following Alterations will take Place:

JERSEY BILLS *of Present Currency*	*Future Currency*
Six Pounds, 5 10 0	6 8 0
Three Pounds, 3 5 0	3 4 0
Thirty Shillings, 1 12 6	1 12 0
Fifteen Shillings, 0 16 3	0 16 0

And Bills of inferior Value in Proportion to the above Arrangement. The Penalty on offending against this proposed Law, is to be the forfeiture of the whole Sum offered in Payment, and the Act to take Place on the first Day of next May.

Wednesday the 9th Instant, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to give his Assent to the following Bills, viz.

An Act for making a further Provision of £.2000, for furnishing his Majesty's Troops quartered in this Colony with Necessaries for one Year.

An Act for making an Allowance of £.5000 to his Excellency the Governor as a Compensation, in Part, for the Damage he sustained by the late dreadful Fire.

An Act for the better preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming.

An Act for the more effectual Prevention of private Lotteries.

An Act to revive an Act, entitled, An Act to restrain Hawkers and Pedlars within this Colony from selling without Licence.

An Act to revive an Act, entitled, An Act for the better Regulation of the Election of Officers in the City of New-York, chosen by Virtue of the Charters granted to the said City, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to lay a Tax on Dogs in the Cities of New-York and Albany, and Counties of Queen's and Suffolk.

An Act for preventing tumultuous and riotous Assemblies in the Places therein mentioned, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters; and to 21 other Acts.

The 21st Ultimo, about two o'Clock, a smart Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Westover, the Seat of the Hon. William Byrd, Esq; in Virginia. The Motion of the Earth was so great at Petersburg and Blanford, as to move Houses off their Foundations.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 10, 1774.

"Mrs. Wright, the ingenious American, continues to have a great resort of company of the first distinction, among whom, are some of the principal nobility. Her performances are greatly admired; she has as much business as she can possibly go through, and is in a fair way of making an ample fortune: Her frankness and humour are generally pleasing, and without giving the least offence to the greatest people, she indulges herself in the utmost freedom of speech, especially in defence of the rights and liberty of the American colonies, and in advantageous representations of them and their inhabitants. She has been much favoured by the King and Queen, who have frequently honoured her with their presence, and familiar conversation; and his Majesty has several times sat for her to take his likeness. The figures of General Monkton and the countess of Huntington, lately sent over for New-York, by Capt. Winn, are allowed to be striking representations of their present likenesses: The first of these personages is entitled to the highest esteem and respect of the colonies, on account of his warm and steady attachment to their interests; and the last is remarkable for her piety and general benevolence of Heart."

[*The Printer having been unfairly deprived of some of his Hands, is obliged to omit great Part of what he intended for this Paper.*]

New-York, March 15, 1774.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the SONS OF LIBERTY will meet on THURSDAY Night, at 7 o'Clock, in every Week, at the House of Mr. JASPER DRAKE, till the Arrival and Departure of the TEA SHIP.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS of LAND adjoining each other, situate at Staatsburgh, in the County of Dutchess, now, or late possessed by Timothy Clowsen, containing together, about 480 Acres; one of said Lots bounds on Hudson's River, the Post Road that leads to Albany runs through the same: There is now cut from it yearly, upwards of Fifty Loads of English Hay, and at least thirty Acres of Meadow Ground, more may be made at a small Expence; it is well timbered, and the Upland remarkably good, both for Winter and Summer Grain. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may apply to JOHN V. CORTLANDT, in the City of New-York, or BARTHOLOMEW CRANNELL, Esq; living in Poughkeepsie. A good Title will be given for the same. 28 3t

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

THE FERRY-HOUSE and FERRY over Passaick River, near Second River, New-Jersey, the House is a good Stone fashed Building, has four Fire Places in it, with a large Cellar Kitchen and Cellar under it; it is pleasantly situated upon Passaick River, (where is Plenty of Fish) directly opposite to Mr. Aarest Schuyler's, and about nine Miles from New-York, by Land: It would suit either a Store-keeper, or public House; the House will be let separate, if required; a good Cooper is much wanted, as it is adjoining Mr. Stephen V Cortlandts Mills, who will engage to take at least One Hundred Ton of Cask per Annum. For further Particulars, inquire of SAMUEL VAN CORTLANDT, at or near the Premises, or of JOHN VAN CORTLANDT, in New-York. 28 3t

AN ADVANTAGEOUS BARGAIN.

To be SOLD, only at private SALE,

And entered upon, either immediately, or at any future Time, to suit the Purchaser.

A LARGE, *convenient* RUM DISTILLERY, *with a* DWELLING HOUSE *contiguous*, in a healthy, pleasant Situation.

The said DISTILLERY *and* BUILDINGS, are attended with the Advantages of good and safe Custom. For further Particulars, apply at the Premises, *to*

S. SP. SKINNER, *near* KING'S COLLOGE, *in* NEW YORK, who makes *the best* of RUM:—He makes it of a wholesome, clean Flavour, quite free from *offensive*, DEADLY *stinking* HOGOO, and of substantial *natural Proof*, and sells either for Cash, or the usual Credit, or for Melasses.

N. B. *As* Mr. SKINNER intends to retire from Business, the Purchaser will be presented with *ample Directions*. 28 1

To be SOLD, or LET,

And entered upon the first Day of May next,

THE SNUFF-MILLS, together with the Drying House, Stables, &c. now in possession of Mr. George Traile, situate near the Bull's-Head Tavern, in the Out-Ward of this City; also eight Lots of Ground near the same; also Five Thousand Acres of Land, near Conjoharie, in the County of Tryon, being Part of the Patent, called Schuyler's patent; it is esteemed one of the best Tracts of Land in that County. A good Title will be given for the same, by JOHN V. CORTLANDT, in New-York. 28 3t

On Thursday the 12th of April next,

Will be sold at public AUCTION, at the COFFEE HOUSE, at 12 o'Clock,

THE HOUSE and LOT of GROUND belonging to the Estate of Walter Heyer, deceased, situate in Great George-Street, commonly called the Broad-Way, opposite the King's Statue, adjoining Mr. Cortlandt's Office, being in front and rear 18 Feet, and running back to Hudson's River, with a Corporation of 200 Feet Water Lot, a most pleasant Situation, in a respectable Neighbourhood.

N. B. As the adjoining Lot is to be sold at the same Time, the two will make an extraordinary Stand for a Gentleman. 28 3t

THE Subscriber having for many Years made the Study and Practice of MIDWIFERY her peculiar Business, takes this Liberty of offering her Services in that Capacity, to those in this City, who may please to call for her Assistance.—As a Proof of Skill and Ability in her Profession, she begs Leave to observe, that she has now in her Custody, a Diploma in her Favour, from Doctor Young, Professor of Midwifry in the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, under whom she has studied;—a Certificate under the Hands of several of the most eminent Physicians practising in the City of New-York, setting forth, that she has produced to them very creditable Testimonials of her Education, and that they think she will make a safe and useful Practitioner; and a Declaration subscribed by Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of this City, certifying that she has taken the Oath of a Midwife, and is lawfully qualified to practice as such in the City of New-York: All which original Certificates and Testimonials, she is ready to produce to any Person who may apply to her for their further Satisfaction—Those Persons who may be inclined to Favour her with their Attention shall experience the utmost Punctuality, Faithfulness and Humanity in the Execution of the Duties of her Office. ANN GLASS, Midwife.

N. B. She may be found at the House of Mr. John Franklin, in Elbow-Street, on Golden-Hill. 28 3t

TO

Messrs. Thomas Byerley and Josiah Day, Undertakers of

"THE

"English Grammar-School,"

AS the observer has heard of one, and there may be others, who thought that his mentioning the stage, in his former observations, was intended as a reflection on the principal "Undertaker" of this *peculiar* institution: and, as no person can be more studious to avoid giving offence to individuals, *who do not infringe the rights of others*, he can therefore, with pleasure, assure the publick, as well as the gentleman alluded to in those observations, that it was not intended as a *reflection* on him, nor his former profession. Neither can he conceive that it is possible, fairly, to construe it as such; if it be duly considered that he, himself, in the advertisement there cited, first mentioned his having been "Improved by many advantageous circumstances."—By which was naturally understood the stage, it being pretty evident to all, it is imagined, that his "Composition" carries no marks of any other "Advantageous circumstances": nay, several persons have freely acknowledged, that it was replete with incongruities &c. And all other advantages were, and are, entirely unknown to the Observer. Indeed, he hopes, on the gentleman's own account, that he may have had no other, than those which are commonly known; for, if he have, and should it transpire, will it not of course tend to depreciate both his *synthetick and analytick abilities*, in the esteem of the publick?—However, to put the matter beyond a doubt, he, *again*, assures the gentleman that, were his didactick knowledge and powers of elocution equal to his *pretensions*, he would, old and dull as he is, gladly receive instruction from him, let him have acted in what capacity soever. This, it is hoped, will satisfy all, who are not determined to be dissatisfied.—

Gentlemen "Undertakers" of THE English Grammar-School,

Should any be desirous to know, in what you have separately and jointly infringed the rights of society, let them, if they have leisure and phlegm enough, perust all your separate and conjoint publications; and there, with only the knowledge of *general and definitive terms*, they may clearly see, that your two last are not only very unfriendly, but insidiously injurious to the common rights of others; and that, in more instances than *one*. Otherwise, you might have gone unobserved, or at least, unexposed by the Observer: For, he had no *manner* of objection to either of you, as "Undertaker" of "AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR-SCHOOL" (which was the style of it, till very lately) but only as the "Undertaker," and "Undertakers"

of THE English Grammar-School.

Mr. "Undertaker"—In the five first paragraphs of your advertisement, on which I have already made some hasty observations, and which is also now under consideration, your having spoken in the singular obliges me, to address you in the same manner.

You say "It has been thought that, with boys "of a tolerable genius, twelve years of age, is a "proper time to begin the study of Latin."—"With "great deference" to such a *Master in the Sciences*", I "beg leave to" ask you, whether this clause be grammatically constructed?—If your imagining that it is, which, by the position of its other parts it is, first appearance, it is more than probable that you do;—Say, what is the nominative to the verb IS?—I hope, you will not say "Twelve years"——Yet, such is your construction; tho' a very little knowledge of transposition would have put you right, in this respect. But then, how would it have agreed with "It has been thought," which is in the preterperfect tense?——

In the same paragraph, and *seemingly*, "With "great deference", you "Beg leave to suppose a "greater equality in the genius and powers of "children than 12 generally allowed".—Is it not more charitable to suppose that your Own grammar was mislaid, and that you meant to say "than was "generally allowed formerly" Than it is to imagine, that a gentleman of your modesty could intend to insinuate, that he was a better judge of children's capacities, than the *generality of the present enlightened age?* And, notwithstanding *outward appearances*, if you were not out, in the tense, is not the latter, the only obvious meaning of your very modest supposition?——

Have you not also repeatedly *insinuated*, that you were intimately acquainted with the truly learned and worthy Bishop of Oxford's Grammar? But, how does "If before that time he IS sent" &c.—in the same paragraph as the foregoing, agree with his Lordship's rule? Does he not *very familiarly determine*, in the notes of that excellent little treatise, the proper use of the subjunctive mode to be "in "the case of a doubtful supposition, or concession", and use it accordingly in the preface to that best of grammars, *your own excepted?* These are his words, "If this method *were* adopted" &c—not, *was*.—And, in this manner it is used by all our modern grammarians, of any note; as JOHNSON, HARRIS, PRIESTLY, RICE, KENRICK, &c. as well as it was formerly by LOCKE, TILLOTSON, ATTERBURY, POPE and others.

"From an impartial view" of the next paragraph, does it not evidently appear, that you have needlessly transposed, and carelessly, or ignorantly, omitted supplying the *Ellipsis*, which you *pretend* to teach; and that, the latter part is not so very *clearly* expressed, as might have been expected, from a person who has been "improved by many advantageous circumstances"? Let the reader judge. The clause is thus, "*Where they may be taught the principles of grammar in their own language, with a very clear and familiar determination respecting all the grammatical terms.*"—Which, rejecting the superfluous part, is really imagined to be no more than this,—"Where they may be taught the principles of "grammar, respecting the grammatical terms." Or, nearly in the words of the poet.

That all your grammatical rules,
But teach them how to name their tools.

If this be not the true intent and meaning of this "abstruse" proposition, then, is the Observer unable to solve it.

The most "important" *objects* that present themselves to "view," in the third paragraph, are egotisms, and ellipses, both of which appear to be the genuine offspring of the same *illustrious* "Undertaker."

And the fourth, by it's features, is imagined to be a collateral relation of the other. However, such parts as bear the most striking likeness to it, will be here shown; and, let the reader decide for himself. "*With respect to pronunciation, having an "intimate acquaintance with the original formation of the "several sounds in our language, he teaches, that with "as much certainty, as others to strike the different "musical sounds on any instrument.*—As to the "ORIGINAL formation" &c.—It is not known but it may have been a typographical errour, it having been observed to be "*organical formation*" &c. in Mr. Rivington's paper, the first time it appeared there. Therefore, no observation will be made on it, unless you should hereafter avow it to be the former. But your punctuation and ellipses, which are transcribed from Messrs. Holt's and Gaine's last papers, afford the most convincing proofs of the ingenious "Undertaker's" *literary abilities*; another striking instance of which you have given the publick; and in the same paragraph, where you *compliment yourself*, on the improvements of your own taste, in your attempting, nurse like, to put the reader to sleep, with the concordant sound of "BY BY". Rare *improvements* indeed!

In the fifth paragraph, which is the last of those that you appear alone in, your phraseology is greatly admired; especially, when the "many advantageous circumstances", that have contributed to *improve* your style, are considered. But all admiration, on that account, ceases, when your *conscientiousness is observed, in engaging* "The assistance of an *excellent* writing master", whose *publick* specimens tally so exactly with his partner's *elegant composition*. Here, I take my leave of you, for the present, Mr. "Undertaker of THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR-SCHOOL."

GENTLEMEN "UNDERTAKERS" I had a pretty *clear* "View" of several "WITHS" before I reached your joint stock of them; tho' they perhaps were only scattered carelessly, as nurseries are sometimes sown, "With a view" of being transplanted occasionally. But, I have now got into a thicket of them, and am greatly perplexed—Can't *you undertake*, Gentlemen, to help one out?—— "First," here is "With, a view to correct" &c—Then "With their combinations" &c—"With "their derivation" &c——"With those &c.——"With the use" &c.—"With some general in"structions" &c—"With regard" &c.—"With "the use &c.—"With it's application" &c.——I verily believe that there are few places in America, of equal space, which would produce so great a number of WITHS!

Why, Gentlemen, you are vastly Wordy as well as Withy! And in much less compass too! For, here are, within a line or two of each other, "Instructions" upon "Instructions"—And, in others, "every" upon "every," and "any" upon "any", besides some other "abstruse" matters, that seem to have been brought together by the *fortuitous influence* of those *two great luminaries*, the "*Physico-Mechanical Undertakers*", and consequently not to be hastily solved by a *sublunary* Observer. However, I will consider them occasionally; perhaps, I may luckily find a clew to some of them: if I do, you may expect to hear again from

AN OBSERVER.

P. S. The *magisterial* address, of Messrs. Byerley and Day, to the publick, in this paper of last week, has been observed; and, as far as it relates to the Observer, will be duly noticed. The publick are desired to suspend their judgment, relative to the "false representations" &c. hinted at, by those *Sons of Science*, in their *liberal* publication; as the most exact extracts will be made from what the principal "Undertaker" has published, and compared with the Observer's first observations: when, he thinks, it will evidently appear to every one, that these penetrating and polite Gentlemen *have either mistaken the matter, or wilfully and falsely asserted that which there is no foundation for.*

N. B. These observations, in Mr. Rivington's last paper, have been observed; and will be faithfully pointed out, as often as made. It will also be shown that they have not been *evidently, nor forcibly* attacked: but that, the Observer has been, and still is, entirely actuated by the principle of self preservation; THEY, having been the aggressors.——

POETS CORNER.

[*Inserted by particular desire.*]

On the death of a companion at Nassau-Hall, who died suddenly, in New-York, 1773.

[*Published by a friend to the author, without the knowledge or consent of him or his tutor.*]

DEWITT! dear youth! whose constant practice here,
Was to adore his God with love and fear,
Is here no more! his race is early run,
And now he rests, because his work is done:
His life and death bear witness to our eyes,
That with the blest'd above his portion lies.
For pains and griefs of time, now left behind,
To share in joys, immortal as his mind;
The face of God, his father, to behold,
And see, in life's fair book, his name enroll'd;
Secure to rest in realms where grief and pain,
No place or entrance, ever can obtain.
This prospect of his state kind Heav'n has meant,
To cheer his friends, while they his loss lament:
A son so dutiful, and brother kind,
Let parent, brother, sister, keep in mind:
Like him let all his friends still forward press,
Leaning on Christ alone *our righteousness*,
Till we the prize, *conformity*, attain,
That so we may with him for ever reign.

T. G.

BRIDEWELL

Lottery Tickets insured,

AT the Rate of 7s. per Ticket, 100 in a Lot, to draw £.170 neat Money, free from Deduction.—The Insurers will underwrite 20 or 30 Lots.—Inquire of JOSEPH ALLICOCKE.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1774. 25 28

P O R E E,

SURGEON DENTIST,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies of New-York, that he has the best Materials for making artificial Teeth. Those Persons that have any Occasion for any of his Assistance in the Way of his Business, are desired to apply very speedily, as he is going to leave New-York in a few Weeks, and no more to Return. 25 28

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all sorts,
Forrest cloths,
Cassimers,
Sagathies,
German serge,
Bearskins,
Dyed duffles,
Striped duffles,
Bath coating,
Frize, baize,
Ratteens,
Penniston,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and spotted swanskins,
Emboss'd serge,
Drab fearnothing,
White linsey,
Strouds,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.

WRITING PAPER,

Men's and women's gloves.

Powder of all sorts.

PAINT, and paint brushes.

Silk handkerchiefs, stockings and gloves,
Sewing silk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and cambleta,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, damasks, and cambletts,
Checks of all sorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fustians, drawboys,
Marseilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hosiery of all sorts.

HOSE's SHOES in small trunks.

A VARIETY OF India Goods, viz.

Taffeties, Persians,
Damasks, lutestrings,
Paduasoys, sattins,
Amozeens, modes and persians.

Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muslins of various sorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattilas royal,
Pistol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets,

LOOKING GLASSES.

Felt and castor hats,

GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter casks. 3——

EDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK-STREET,
Opposite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;
Has for SALE,

A General and complete assortment, of new fashioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewise manufactures, and sells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for travelling, and sleighing.

He also trims Lady's habits, and riding dresses, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippets; and the very best black martin and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the highest price for mouse-skins, ground squirrel, mink, and white weasel skins. 7——

LOTS

Fronting Great George-Street,
To be Let, on Long Leases;
Inquire of the Printer. 17, 29.

NEW SPERMA CETI MANUFACTORY,
IN THE
CITY OF *NEW-YORK*.

SPERMA CETI CANDLES manufactured, warranted pure, to be sold by SOLOMON SIMSON, SOLOMON MYERS COHEN, or MANUEL MYERS.

Said MANUEL MYERS, *has also for Sale*,
NEW-YORK RUM,
Of the best QUALITY. 26 29

Henry Ustick

Has for sale, at his nailery, on Pot Baker's Hill,

AN assortment of NAILS; such as sheathing, drawing, deck nails, and spikes of all sorts: Likewise 20d. 24d. and 30d. nails, all of his own make, and will sell them near as low as can be imported——wholesale or retail. 25 28

WILLIAM NEILSON,
HATH FOR SALE,
Hibernia and *Mount Hope*
PIG IRON,

REFINED Bar Iron well assorted and warranted good; a few casks of the best Carolina Indigo, Rose Butter in whole and half firkins; Bristol Beer in tierces, blue and white China Cups and Saucers in small boxes; an assortment of Irish Linens, just come to hand, from 18d. to 9s. per yard; Raisins and Figs in kegs. 26 9

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of £.6000,
For erecting a BRIDEWELL in this CITY, viz.

3	Prizes of	£.1000	£.3000
3	Do.	500	1500
4	Do.	200	800
25	Do.	100	2500
30	Do.	50	1500
50	Do.	25	1250
70	Do.	15	1050
180	Do.	10	1800
5320	Do.	5	26,600
5685	Prizes,		
14,315	Blanks,		
20,000	Tickets, at 40s. each, are		£.40,000

The above scheme is calculated in a manner the most beneficial for the adventurers, there being only about two and a half blanks to a prize, and subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. As the intention is of the most laudable kind, and the erection of a proper commodious building, as a reception for the correction of vagrants, of the dissolute and idle, has been long wished for, and is now become absolutely necessary, from the great number of vagabonds daily skulking about this city from every part of the continent; and as it is manifest that such a building will greatly contribute to the ease, safety and advantage of the inhabitants, and be of the greatest public utility, the gentlemen who have set the project on foot, humbly hope that the generous, the benevolent, and the religious, of all denominations, will heartily and cheerfully concur in promoting a lottery intended for so laudable and very necessary a purpose.

The drawing to commence on the 2d day of May next, or sooner if full (of which public notice will be given) under the inspection of gentlemen of known probity and reputation, who will be under oath for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in them, and will be assisted by the Church Wardens and Vestry of the City and County. The sum to be rais'd (as soon as the drawing is finished) will be paid into the hands of the City Treasurer, and drawn out by order of the Common Council, for the use and purpose before mentioned, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. A list of the prizes will be published as soon as the drawing is completed, and the building then immediately begun.

The promoters of this eligible scheme are, actuated by no other motive than that of their country's good.—Tickets may be had of Isaac Low, William Cockcroft, Charles Nicoll, Peter Mesier, Isaac Corsa, Nicholas Bayard, Joseph Allicocke, or John Holt. 21——

TO BE SOLD,
And entered on the first of May next,

THE noted grist-mills, fulling-mill, dwelling houses, store house and barn, together with about 12 acres of land, four acres of excellent land adjoining said mills, the other being wood land, about half a mile distance from the mills, lying and being in the county of Somerset, on the north branch of Raritan, in the province of New-Jersey, on the main road that leads to Raritan landing and New-Brunswick, about 20 miles from said landing, and 15 from New-Brunswick, in a remarkable healthy place, and in the heart of a wheat country, surrounded with able farmers; the grist mills have two pair of excellent stones, the one burr, a winnowing mill and screen for cleaning wheat, five good bolts for merchant, and country work, all in excellent good order, and go by water; the mills and dams are so situated that little or no risque of being damaged by freshets or breaking of the ice, and never known to be so by reason of the same; the dwelling house at a proper distance from the mill house, a commodious store and shop, (which has been kept for many years) adjoining the dwelling house; the fulling mill is in excellent good order adjoining the grist mills, and has constant employ; the dwelling house for the fuller is also a convenient distance from the mills; as those mills are in a remarkable healthy and rich country, those with custom cars may have as much work as they choose to keep going in possession of the subscribers. Any payment may be had. For conditions of sale apply to Richard Stockton, Merchant, in Princeton, or to JOHN DUYCHINCK, of Raritan Landing.

N. B. Not to be sold by the 1st of May, then to be leased for [illegible]

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,
FROM LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he carries on his Business next Door to Messrs. Berrien and Fish's Store, near Busling's-Slip; where Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be pleased to Favour him with their Commands, may depend upon having their Work done, either laced, or plain, in the genteelest Manner, by their very humble Servant. 15—.

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by 8——

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,
Who has also for Sale a Quanty of the best NEW YORK RUM.

TO BE SOLD,
On reasonable TERMS,

THREE *Years to come from the* 26th *of September next, of a Lease of the Forest of Dean Furnace, with Four Thousand Acres of Land, a good Dwelling House, Kitchen and Cellars, Stove, Smith and Carpenter's Shop; four Stables, a Saw-Mill, and many Houses for Workmen, there is Wood enough within two Miles during the Lease, the Ore, or Iron Mine on the Spot, without Cartage, and rais'd for two Shillings per Ton; the Distance to Navigation, five Miles; Water in great Plenty the driest Season; so that on these Considerations, 'tis believed by capable Judges, that Pig Iron and Castings, can be made at the said Furnace, and brought to a Market, cheaper than any other in America: The Expence of Cartage and Freight being twelve Shillings per Ton, to New-York and Albany; to Boston and Philadelphia, Twenty-two Shillings. With the said Lease will be sold, a new Pair of Bellows, the Utensils, Moulds, Patterns, Collier's, Miner's, Smith and Carpenter's Tools; Horses, Oxen, Waggons, Cord-Wood, &c. The Owner's frequent Indisposition, and other Circumstances, are the Occasion of the Sale. Wherever therefore it may suit, may have a very advantageous Bargain. For Particulars, inquire of Mr. John Morton, Merchant, New York, or the Subscriber, at the said Furnace.* 26—

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Jun.

PURsuant to an order of the honourable Daniel Horsmanden and Thomas Jones, Esq; two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York; notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Stephen Seaman, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the chief Justice's chamber situate in Smith-street, on Thursday the 17th day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the estate of the said insolvent, should not be made to James Riker, Esq; and Peter Van Ranst, and he be thereupon discharged, according to the directions of the several acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, with respect to the relief of insolvent debtors; he the said insolvent, and the rest of the petitioners having taken the oath and complied with the directions in the said act prescribed.

28 March, 1774. 26 8

WE the subscribers, appointed by the honourable Ebenezer Silliman, Esq; Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the district of Fairfield, Commissioners on the estate of Mr. John Whittear, late of Fairfield, in Fairfield county, deceased, represented insolvent,

Hereby notify the creditors of the estate of said deceased, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Rowland, in said Fairfield, on the third Wednesday in the several months of February, March, April, and May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon on said days, for the reception and due examination of the several claims of said creditors.

Fairfield, Jan. 31. NATHAN BULKLY, } *Comiss.*
EBENEZER BANKS } *Comiss.*
24 36

To all Persons interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned.

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's-Island, the 16th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the second, annoq. domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, contained in three necks, of which the easternmost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the main, and the westermost with the gravelly or stony brook or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Sell's purchase, having to the south the sound, and running northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent. in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at general courts of assizes, as also at the general court of assizes; for a confirmation therefore unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seized in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the easternmost of the said three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third, by letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the fifth day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, anno domini, 1701, did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns for ever, ALL his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to, in the said east neck; in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of West Chester, Beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the easternmost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road; and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence on a north line, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree are completed; westerly at the marked tree or a great rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the easternmost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot, bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said Province, and the right of the said John Richbell, therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of West Chester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New England, did, on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the east neck so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east, and by the brook aforesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherways the said lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

AND WHEREAS the said Caleb Heathcote died seized, of a certain tract of land in Harrison's purchase, in the said county of West Chester, now in the possession of Coenradt Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned, begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chesnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree, also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddon's, to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of Beginning, containing 227 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty three rods. AND WHEREAS we the subscribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants since his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December, 1768. We do therefore hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleeker, of New-Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of West-Chester, Esquires, (persons not interested in the said lands) are appointed Commissioners for the partition thereof, pursuant to the acts aforesaid; and that they, the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at the house of James Besly, in New-Rochelle, in the county of West-Chester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the same lands. And all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purposes abovementioned. Given under our hands, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
JOHN BURNETT,
ANN BURNETT,
BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

27 28.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.